Domestic fertilizer production

1079. SHRI T. T. V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual requirement of different categories of fertilizers based on the current requirement;

(b) the quantum of fertilizers made available through domestic production and import, category-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the requirement of fertilizers at affordable price?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Assessed requirement of major fertilizers *i.e.* Urea, DAP and MOP during 2005-06.

(In lakh tonnes)

Season	Requirement of Fertilizers		
	Urea	DAP	MOP
Kharif 05	114.39	33.44	13.90
Rabi 05-06	119.86	44.58	15.00

(b) The quantum of major fertilizers made available during 2005-06.

Urea

Season	Opening Stock	Production	Import	Total Availability
Kharif 05	9.84	101.20	5.20	116.24
Rabi 05-06*	8.53	104.78	14.50	127.81

DAP

Season	Opening Stock	Production	Import	Total Availability
Kharif 05	4.26	20.94	11.8	37.0
Rabi 05-06*	11.53	24.52	10.00	46.05

MOP

Season	Opening Stock	Production	Import	Total Availability
Kharif 05	3.93	0.0	18.9	22.83
Rabi 05-06*	5.57	0.0	19.26	24.83

*Estimated

(c) With the objective of making available fertilizers to farmers at affordable prices, urea, being the only controlled fertilizer, is sold at statutorily notified maximum retail price (MRP), and the decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers, such as DAP, MOP and NPK complexes are sold at indicative MRPs. MRP of single super phosphate is indicated by the respective State Governments. As the cost of production of fertilizers is generally more than the MRP/indicative MRPs, the benefit of subsidy/ concession on fertilizers is passed on to the farmers in the form of making them available fertilizers at subsidized selling prices.

Damage due to contaminants surrounding Union Carbide

1080. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to claim damages from Dow Chemical or Union Carbide Corporation for environmental destruction and for health damages caused to more than 20,000 residents due to reckless dumping of hazardous wastes in line with the "polluter pays" principle affirmed many times over by the Supreme Court of India; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for scientific assessment of the depth and spread of the contaminants in the surrounding areas of Union Carbide Corporation in Bhopal?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The litigation related to Bhopal Gas Tragedy reached the Supreme Court of India in 1988 and the Supreme Court finally settled the litigation and settlement vide its orders dated 14th and 15th February, 1989. Under the settlement, Union Carbide was asked to pay a compensation of US $ 470 million to the Union of India in full settlement of all claims, rights and liabilities related to and arising out of the Bhopal Gas Disaster. The Union Carbide Corporation has already deposited this amount. However, the issue relating to the removal of the toxic wastes left stored in the UCIL factory at the time of the closure of the